

GREECE IS FIRM.

Prefers Extermination to Giving Up Her Cretan Policy.

AND HER REPLY TO POWERS

In that Event is that She will Not Accept Mediation.

MORE DEFEATS IN THESSALY.

However, May Compel Her to Come to Terms at Last.

KING GEORGE IN GREAT PERIL.

The Feeling Against Royalty is Growing. Even the Queen Openly Insulted while Attending the Wounded in the Hospitals--Thursday's Battle Around Pharsalos a Magnificent Engagement--The Greeks Fell Back Before the Turkish Charges--Terrible Slaughter by the Sultan's Artillery--Turkey Willing for Mediation.

ATHENS, May 7.--It is said positively that if the powers insist on the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete as a condition of mediation, Greece will reply that she prefers war even to extermination.

PHARSALOS, May 7.--An engagement began early to-day near Velesino and lasted several hours, the Greeks being finally beaten back. They have retreated upon Volo, sharply pursued by the Turks.

LONDON, May 7.--A dispatch to the Times from Velesino dated noon yesterday says:

"The Turkish forces have reached the outskirts of Volo. As yet there is no confirmation that the town has already fallen, but in any case its capture is only an affair of a few hours, as the defenses on the land side are very feeble. The position of the Greek force has retreated by the coast road to Almyros, from which point it will probably be conveyed by sea to Lamia and rejoin the rest of the army at Domokos.

"Orders have been telegraphed to Edhem Pasha to push on to Domokos immediately."

ATHENS, May 7.--The Greek fleet at Volo has been instructed not to hinder the entrance of the Turks in order to save the town from destruction.

Gen. Smolenski's artillery, engineers and some cavalry have proceeded to Almyros by sea.

Crowds of 2,000 Italians led by Riccardo Garibaldi left to-night for the frontier.

A dispatch from Pharsalos, via Larissa, says:

"During Wednesday's battle our losses were not heavy, but it is impossible to exaggerate the strategic and moral importance of the Turkish victory. Our soldiers are hunting for umbrellas which are a necessity, the sun is so scorching hot."

It appears that the Greeks intended to resist to the uttermost. On the platform at the railway station were barricades of turf and forage and houses had been strengthened by heaps of turf and were loopholed for rifles. The closeness of the Turks was extraordinary. The courage and physical force of the Turkish soldier are prodigious. Many of them fought on Wednesday from dawn until seven in the evening without the least distress.

LONDON, May 8.--The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"Private news from Athens which has escaped censorship shows the position of royalty there to be more perilous than ever. The members of the royal family rarely leave the palace and their portraits have been withdrawn from public view."

"When the queen and princesses visit the hospitals they are openly insulted in the streets. The palace is watched by revolutionary agents, lest their majesties should attempt to flee the country."

It is said that Turkey is really the chief hindrance to the powers proposing mediation, as the Porte claims the right to finish the war in the ordinary way."

THURSDAY'S BATTLE

In the Vicinity of Pharsalos--The Greeks Driven Back--Splendid Fighting--Had Greek Generalship.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE TURKISH ARMY IN THESSALY, PHARSALOS, May 7.--The Turkish army last night, was bivouacking in the eighteen villages surrounding Pharsalos, captured from the Greeks.

The battle began at 9 o'clock Thursday morning. After skirmishes between the advance posts of the opposing forces the Greek artillery opened fire with great precision. But the Turks pushed forward, exposing themselves to the enemy's fire with the greatest sang froid.

The Greeks then made a fatal error in leaving the commanding positions which they occupied and retreating upon the plain which was commanded on all points by our batteries, which were brought into action so soon as the Greeks left the hills. The scene which followed was both interesting and cruel. The Greeks, from all parts of the plain, were converging towards a stone bridge spanning the river and which was the only means of getting over. The mass of humanity at this point was constantly growing when the rear of the Turkish artillery began. The Turks obtained the exact range of the enemy and shell and shot fell and exploded in the midst of the fugitives. The havoc created by the shrapnel was terrible. Gradually, however, through this devastating fire, the greater part of the Greeks crossed the river.

The Turks, who were then covering the plain like bees, met with a strong resistance while attacking Vassili, where the Greeks, from hidden positions, opened a furious fire. In the face of this, the Turks advanced with marvelous timidity and captured the village, not so much by force of arms as by the fear which their splendid insouciance inspired in the enemy.

Owing to the fact that it was not designated to commence the decisive engagement until Friday, the Turkish division intended to take the enemy in flank only arrived half an hour before the close of the combat, having marched thirty miles. The Greek guns, while they opened well, ended badly, while ours were served even better than usual.

The Turkish attack upon Vassili was made without any previous plan. The men were ordered to capture the place, and they advanced, quietly shooting as they hunted. The Greeks maintained

GREATER BUSINESS

In April Than in the Same Month Last Year.

IS SURPRISING BUT IT'S TRUE

That the Actual Sales in April in Each Line of Business were Only Ten Per Cent Less than in the Same Month of the Most Prosperous Year in the Country's History--Indications of Improvement in Spite of Floods and Other Drawbacks.

Dan's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK, May 7.--R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade to-morrow will say:

Nearly all will be astonished to learn that actual sales in April by leading houses in each line of business in the principal cities east of the Rocky mountains averaged only about 10 per cent less than in April, 1892, the year of the largest business hitherto, and were 2.1 per cent more than in the same month last year. Yet this is the summary of 357 reports, each covering actual sales of leading merchants in a line of business in fourteen cities. They are especially encouraging in view of the great fall of prices within the five years and with exceptional floods and other retarding influences this year.

While speculative business in nearly all lines is still and does not close clearing house returns as in previous years, the volume of legitimate trade shows no corresponding decrease and the fact is one of the highest importance in all business calculations.

Moreover, returns of failures for April by branches of business, given only by the mercantile agency in connection with number, amount and average of liabilities in almost every branch of trade and in nearly all branches of manufacture except cotton, although failures of five New Bedford mills for \$7,990,734 make the total defaulted liabilities for the month 40 per cent larger than for the same month of the previous year.

Crop Prospects.

Crop prospects are a little better force than because of the passing of floods and the increase of acreage elsewhere and for spring wheat because the customary accounts of injury to the wheat which began to appear and stimulate larger sowing of spring wheat as usual.

Western receipts continue larger than last year, 2,348,695 bushels against 2,208,972 and Atlantic exports also increase, amounted to 1,498,167 bushels, flour included against 1,040,167 last year. The week's exports of corn, 2,750,000 bushels, are smaller than in other recent weeks. The wheat market declined two cents until Thursday, and then rose one and one-half cents. Liverpool speculations lifted cotton to 7.75 cents, but it has lost a sixteenth and the consumption in manufacture does not appear to be increasing.

The demand for cotton goods has not met expectations and neither the prolonged curtailment of production by many mills, the large distribution of goods since November nor the great auction sale has yet succeeded to reduce the surplus of goods. Print cloths are again lower at 3.44 cents, the lowest point since the fall of 1894. The lowest and though some kinds of goods have found sufficient demand to advance prices a little, the expectation of future prices and larger consumption in future still seems to push the mills to exceed present wants. The same is true of wool manufacture in many branches.

For orders and sales thus far do not call for as large production as appears, though it is yet much below the maximum, but the increasing demand has been encouraging. Sales of wool, at prices firm, but no longer rising, fall much below recent records, indicating that speculators are growing less sure of early profits in view of enormous supplies on hand. At the three chief markets there were 8,025,200 pounds, of which 5,744,600 were foreign, and in five weeks the sales have been 49,747,850 pounds against 22,327,100 in the same weeks of 1892, when the mills were well employed.

Iron and Steel.

The anticipation of better prices and great increase in demand pushed production of iron and steel manufacture that four furnaces in Eastern Pennsylvania, and others in the Pittsburgh region and Ohio have stopped. Bessemer pig at Pittsburgh has declined to \$9.40, and grey forge to \$3.40, pressure to sell billets below to \$14, tank steel plates have sold below one cent, and common bars at ninety cents per one hundred pounds, with black sheets in light demand at \$1.30 for No. 27. Yet the structural works are well employed on old orders with others coming in, one of 20,000 tons for the Montreal bridge, and others at the east and at Chicago. The rail works are all busy on orders taken months ago, though there are efforts to revive the steel plates is reported, and some of the tin plate works are sold ahead for the year.

The visible supply of tin has increased 3,000 tons in April and the price is a shade lower at 13.15 cents. The heavy sales of lake copper are believed to cover some large consumers for most of the year.

Failures for the week have been 221 in the United States, against 238 last year, and 36 in Canada, against 24 last year.

MR. SCHRIVER PROMOTED.

Appointed General Passenger Agent of the B. & O.

BALTIMORE, May 7.--J. M. Schriver, assistant general passenger agent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, has been appointed general passenger agent, by the manager of passenger traffic, D. H. Martin, effective May 10. Mr. Schriver has been with the company for a long time and has a wide circle of acquaintances. He will have entire charge of all the detail work in the passenger department.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Governor Black, of New York, will sign the anti-scalp bill.

R. H. Martin, former treasurer of the Columbia University, at Washington, is charged with embezzling \$20,000 from the institution.

The International Association of Machinists, in session at Kansas City, raised the membership dues to one dollar per annum and the benefit fund in case of death to \$50.

The Bakers' National convention at Cleveland adopted the resolution endorsing the Federation of Labor for endorsing the free silver movement, thereby entering politics.

The famous Whitsett controversy in the Baptist church ended at Wilmington, N. C., Dr. Whitsett admitting that he had made a mistake in writing articles stating that prior to 1641 the Baptists performed the rite of baptism by sprinkling.

WHEELING MAN IN TROUBLE.

Henry Brunhaus to be Made Defendant in a Civil Rights Suit--Two Versions of the Matter, and an Interesting Trial is Promised.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.--Henry Brunhaus, a well-known citizen of Wheeling, who is keeping a restaurant in this city, at the corner of Sixth street and Louisiana avenue, is likely to be made the defendant in a prosecution under the civil rights bill at the instance of two colored lawyers here.

Ex-Congressman J. M. Langston and Thomas L. Jones, partners in law, are the complaining witnesses. The circumstances are that Jones went into the Brunhaus restaurant Wednesday and asked to be served with lunch. He was requested to step into the rear room, where there is a table and the same service that is furnished in the other room. This Jones declined to do. Subsequently Langston entered, asked for a lunch, and received the same response, and he also declined. Jones came in again about the same time, in the company with a white lawyer named O'Neill, and both took seats at the same table in the rear room. The serving girl, remembering the previous occurrence, again politely informed the colored lawyer that his order would be filled at a table in the rear room, whereupon he and O'Neill left the restaurant. It is said that Jones procured the issuance of a warrant this afternoon for Mr. Brunhaus' arrest and that it will be served to-morrow morning.

This statement is given that Brunhaus' friends may know the facts. His version of the affair is different from that of the colored man, and all who know him will believe him. Colonel W. A. Cook, the well-known attorney here, will defend Mr. Brunhaus at the trial of the case.

A TARIFF COMMISSION.

Senator Cullom Favors it as the Best Solution of the Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.--In reply to inquiries as to his view on a permanent tariff commission, Senator Cullom has written the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.

Mr. Samuel B. Archer, Secretary the Tariff Commission League, Newark, N. J.

MY DEAR SIR:--You have asked me two or three times whether I have been and am now, in favor of a permanent tariff commission. I have for many years thought that there ought to be some means devised by which we could avoid these constant and extreme changes in tariff legislation--first going far in the direction of a high tariff, and on the occasion of a change of politics, going as far the other way.

I believe that through the judicious agency of a permanent tariff commission composed of experts, statisticians and business men, such changes could be made from year to year by Congress as might be indicated and clearly shown to be wise.

This would save the necessity of requiring a change of the whole tariff system by whatever party came into power.

Certainly we cannot continue indefinitely as we have been doing with reference to that subject, because the business of the country will not tolerate it. I hope sincerely that this congress may provide for some kind of a commission which will be glad if the amendment of the kind indicated were to be incorporated in the bill now before the senate, known as the Dingley bill. Very truly yours,

"S. M. CULLOM."

THE CABINET MEETING.

Entertainment of the Postal Congress. The Philadelphia Trip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.--The regular cabinet meeting to-day was very brief and was consumed in the consideration of minor routine matters. There was some brief discussion of the official entertainment to be driven to the delegates to the Universal Postal Congress. The programme for this entertainment is now being arranged by a committee of which first assistant postmaster general H. C. Heath is chairman, and as soon as it is completed the matter will be formally acted upon by the cabinet. The President to-day approved the joint resolution, appropriating \$50,000 for this entertainment.

The arrangements for the trip of the President and his cabinet to Philadelphia to attend the exercises in connection with the dedication of the Washington monument in Fairmount Park, May 16, have been completed. President McKinley and the cabinet will leave here on a special train on the afternoon of Friday, May 14, at 1 o'clock. They will be the guests of the Colon League Club at a banquet to be given in their honor the same evening, and will return to Washington after the exercises in Fairmount Park, on Saturday. Neither Mrs. McKinley nor the ladies of the cabinet will be of the party.

Peculiar State of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, May 7.--The failure of the senate to make public its action on the arbitration treaty has created an unusual condition of affairs. There is no official information that the senate has taken action, or that the treaty has been rejected, or that the defeated treaty was different from the one originally submitted. It is felt to be due to the other contracting party to the treaty that some action has been rejected. In case the senate never should make its action known, the last official record on the treaty would be its submission to the senate four months ago.

Daughters of the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, May 7.--The executive board of the Daughters of the Revolution has been in session here for several days with Mrs. Stevenson, wife of the former vice-president, presiding. It was decided to visit the Tennessee Centennial Exhibition on October 19, when the daughters will celebrate the battle of Yorktown. When inquiries were made as to reports of disunion in the association, it was stated that the executive board would not dignify reports with attention as they were unfounded and inspired by malice.

Judge Day in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 7.--Judge Day, the newly appointed assistant secretary of state, called at the state department to-day and spent two hours in consultation with Mr. Rockhill, whom he will succeed. He has not yet indicated when he expects to qualify and assume his new office, but that this will not be immediately is indicated by the fact that Mr. Rockhill was asked to retain his place until further advised.

Taylor will Resign.

WASHINGTON, May 7.--C. H. J. Taylor, retired member of congress, for the District of Columbia, called at the white house to-day and it is understood that his resignation will be tendered to-morrow and that his successor will be ex-Representative Cheatham, also colored, of North Carolina. Taylor came here from Kansas City.

THE TURNFEST.

Thousands are Participating in the Athletic Contests.

THE INTEREST IS UNABATED.

And the Weather is Perfect--A Brilliant Scene at the Fair Grounds--Yesterday's Programme of Unusual Interest to the Great Crowds that Attend the National Gathering of Turner Societies--Music, Games and Festivity the Order of the Day.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.--The second day's work of the National Turnfest began early and the beautiful weather that marked the first day of the festival, continued with prospects that it will be enjoyed during the remainder of the week.

Early as 7 o'clock the different Turner societies marched to the infield of the race track at the fair grounds and took their places to begin the day's exercises. From 7 o'clock until noon the time was taken up with class competition of the active three groups. At times there were as many as 2,000 men on the field and the scene was a picturesque one and as they marched and counter-marched their bright steel wands flashing in the sunlight, they went through the various exercises.

The first group consisted of 110 classes numbering from eight to eighteen men, inclusive, and divided into four subdivisions. Emil Woerner and K. Rockhausen acted as judges for this group. In group two were eleven classes, numbering from nineteen to thirty-eight men, inclusive, with Otto Böttlinger and K. Heckerich as judges.

There were ten classes in the third group, numbering from thirty-nine to fifty-eight men, inclusive. Albert N. N. and Oscar Ernst were judges for this group. The competitive work consisted of prescribed exercises with iron wands, putting the sixteen pound shot, high bar jumping and one hundred yards running.

While the outdoor exercises were being proceeded with, another competition was held in the upper hall of the house of public comfort on the fair grounds. This consisted of recitations and impromptu speeches.

There were sixteen contestants, among whom were the following: Oedie Burgers, of Kansas City; Henry Bender, of St. Louis; M. Dohener, of Cleveland; A. Fuchs, of Chicago; E. G. Chiner, of St. Louis; E. Woning, of Kansas City.

Mrs. Hildebrand, of Kansas City; Otto Kallmeyer and George Koese, of St. Louis; Charles P. Miller, of Milwaukee; Herr Schulte, of Leavenworth, Kansas; G. R. Schmidt, of Boston, and K. W. Walter, of Decatur, Ill.

A music hall, exposition building, there was competition in chorus singing between a number of singing societies. This will continue through the week and Sunday the winners will be awarded diplomas and other prizes.

Thirty-five thousand people turned out to see the contest. In making the classes in wand work the judges give points for accuracy and form. These marks as well as those made in all the other contests, are averaged up and the class making the highest average wins. For this reason, added to the reticence of the judges, and the great number of Turner companies, it is impossible to announce the winners before Sunday.

Several good records were made to-day. In putting the shot with the right hand, T. Sauer, of the Dayton, Ohio, Turngemeinde, covered thirty-seven feet and Steve Reprecht, of the South Side Turngemeinde, of Chicago, thirty-five feet and one inch.

These were the best records made. Hundred yard races were a part of the forenoon programme, each member of every Turnverein present being obliged to run. It took several hours to run these races, four or five men running in each race.

In the afternoon came that part of the programme which seemed of most interest to the public. These were the mass exercises of the St. Louis juniors with dumb-bell and on parallel bars. Mass exercises by ladies classes in club swinging ended this part of the programme. Fencing, wrestling and bicycle races completed the day's programme.

In the evening exercises, consisting of speeches and musical numbers, were held at the exposition hall.

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME.

A Farmer and His Family Murdered by a Man to Whom He Had Given Shelter.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.--A double and what may prove a quadruple murder occurred at the farm house of Alexander Harris, who resided about five miles south of Waukesha, at an early hour this morning, the victims being Mr. Harris, his wife, hired girl and hired man. The crime was committed by a man named William Pouch, who had been sheltered by the farmer over night. The dead are:

Alexander Harris, aged about 45 years, killed outright.

Mrs. Harris, aged 44 years, may die.

Hired girl, fatally wounded.

Hired man, probably fatally wounded.

Early last night William Pouch, a farm hand who had worked for Mrs. Harris about two years ago called at the house and requested lodging over night. He was taken in, given supper and assigned a room.

About 5 o'clock Mr. Harris and the hired man arose and went to the yard to milk the cows. Mrs. Harris and the hired girl remaining to prepare breakfast for the family. Pouch left his room quietly going to the yard where the men were milking the cows bade them good morning. Harris and the hired man were sitting on stools near each other and before they were aware of any evil doing Pouch drew a revolver and fired at the farmer, killing him almost instantly. The murderer then turned the weapon on the hired man and shot him in the body, inflicting a probably fatal wound. The man fell motionless on the ground and Pouch evidently supposed him dead also.

The terrible sight did not unnerve the demon, for he left his victims where they fell and walked leisurely to the kitchen of the house. There he met Mrs. Harris and the hired girl and charged them with them for a few moments. He said Mr. Harris would not be in for breakfast for a few moments and that he would partake of his breakfast at once. The women waited upon the murderer who seemed to relish the meal.

After concluding his breakfast Pouch arose from the table and started to walk toward the door, but suddenly wheeled around and before the women knew what was about to happen, he shot Mrs. Harris in the breast and then fired at the hired girl. The farmer's wife fell to the floor with a fatal wound.

After finishing his bloody work the murderer mounted a bicycle and rode away. He started in a southwesterly direction over the road and the supposi-

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tion is that he is headed for Burlington. A posse of farmers are in hot pursuit and the chances are he will be captured before night. They openly vow they will lynch the murderer.

The supposition of the authorities is that the man is either insane or that he committed the terrible deed in order to hide evidence of another crime. The manner in which the murders were committed show plainly that he had been deliberate in arranging his plans and had carried them out to the letter.

It transpires that after shooting his victims, Pouch went upstairs and robbed the house.

BAYARD'S FAREWELL.

Banquet Given by the American Society to the Ambassador--Happy Speeches by Him and His Successor, Col. Hay.

LONDON, May 7.--The farewell banquet given this evening by the American society in London to Mr. Bayard, former ambassador of the United States, was attended by two hundred and seventy guests. The company included Ambassador Hay, Mrs. Hay and all the members of the American embassy, the Lord Bishop of London (Dr. Creighton), Baron Russell, of Kilowen, the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Francis and Lady Jeune, Sir Edwin Arnold, Sir Henry Thompson, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Vivian and Miss Genevieve Ward, the actress.

There was a notable absence of the majority of the best known Americans residing in London.

Mr. Bayard had a cordial reception. He brought with him the log of the Mayflower, which he deposited in its glass case in the reception room, where it instantly became the centre of attraction. He took Mrs. Hay into dinner, Ambassador Hay taking in Lady Jeune.

The Lord Bishop of London in a felicitous speech proposed the health of the President of the United States. Newton Crane toasted the guest of the evening. Ambassador Hay cordially applauded all his eulogies of Mr. Bayard. During the presentation of the loving cup, which is in the form of a pumpkin surmounted by a bust of Mr. Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard were visibly affected.

Mr. Bayard on rising to respond to Mr. Crane's sentiments was greeted with a storm of applause. He spoke for an hour, slowly and impressively. He said in part:

"There is nothing we desire to conceal except a strange shamefacedness that tempts us to restrain the love each feels for the other; but there never should be a strain of doubt as to that affection behind the heads of the two countries. No man feels more than my illustrious successor, if I was ever worth a button you have here a better button to put in my place. I rejoice in my successor; for he will be as fair as I have always sought to be."

Mr. Bayard insisted eloquently that there was no cause of quarrel between the two nations, and